THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., Nº. 118. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852. PRICE, Dᴿˢ. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul*, A. G. DALLAS, A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON the *23d day of November next*, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds, Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—is in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Soochau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul*, A. G. DALLAS, A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, *Insolvent*, are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, Jr., *Assignee.*
Assistant U. S. Consulate,
United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND OR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

THE A. 1. Danish Ship *ANDROKLOS*, Captain BRUHN, 332 Tons Register. Apply to THE CAPTAIN, *On Board.*

Shanghai, 29th October, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HOGG, is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, October, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER FREDERICK CROOM, in our Firm here and at *Canton*, ceased on *the 30th April last.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, 27th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. A. & L. TARMAHOMED, are authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

CASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted as Partners with us at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPARD WETMORE, and Mr. JOHN BURGESS GOODRIDGE.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st September, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of ½ per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five Successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ¼ per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, ½ per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be issured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Tritton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES of PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ¼ of a pound to [40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

"Per JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

GREAT EXHIBITION
OF THE
INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND
AT THE
ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD MCDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion*, and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and, Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Neitlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward, Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carringes; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD*, FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from ¼ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Haxhall Flour in Barrel; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled ALE and STOUT from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghae, 13th July, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET ON LEASE.

THE HOUSES and GROUNDS presently occupied by RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., and the Rev. JOHN HOBSON. For particulars apply to

CAPTAIN WADE.

Shanghai, 22nd September, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES, of the Ship *LOCKETT*, will not be responsible for DEBTS, contracted by the CREW.

Shanghai, 25th October 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

MONSIEUR LEFEVRE,
PAINTER & DECORATOR OF HOUSES,

DESIRES to apprize the public that he is ready to undertake business on reasonable terms, and hopes by diligent attention to his patrons to merit their orders and give every satisfaction.

SCENE PAINTING, GILDING, and any ornamental work undertaken. References to Mr. P. F. RICHARDS will be promptly attended to.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

SILK!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION EVER KNOWN IN SHANGHAE.

茂道號

"MAE-TANG-HAOU,"

How Kah-pang Pêh-siu, West Side.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosein*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SETTEES, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, FIGURED SATINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SARCENETS, PRINTED PONGEES, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design, to order if required.

Orders taken for FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

WANG-TSAE-DONG.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

WHITAKER & PERT,
SAIL-MAKERS;

BEG to announce that they have joined partnership and intend to carry on the business of SAIL-MAKERS on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth.* Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth*,
Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER:
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers; a purely vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

SHANGHAE RACES.
Autumn Meeting.
THURSDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1852.

1st Race.—SHANGHAE PARK STAKES, *for all* PONIES—*Winners of* Cups *and* Plates *excluded—Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 2 *each, with* Drs. 15 *from the fund—Once round and a distance.*

2d Race.—GRIFFINS PLATE, *value* Drs. 40, *for* CHINA MAIDEN PONIES—*Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 3—*Five Ponies to start or no race—Twice round—Entrances to go to the second Pony.*

3d Race.—MANILA CUP, *for imported* PONIES, *value* Drs. 40—*Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 3—*Twice round—Entrances to go to the second Pony.*

4th Race.—SCURRY STAKES, *for* CHINA PONIES—*Catch weights—Entrance* Drs. 1, *with* Drs. 15 *from the fund—Once round.*

5th Race.—A SWEEPSTAKES, *for all* HORSES; *particulars to be afterwards published.*

6th Race.—LADIES' PURSE,—"Weight and contents unknown"—*For all* PONIES—*Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 2—*Once round from the Willows.*

7th Race.—NATIVE PLATE, *value* 10,000 Cash *for all* PONIES—*Indian and Chinese Riders—Twice round.*

RULES.

1. Entrance fees for Cups and Plates to go to the fund.
2. Races to commence each day at 2 o'clock P.M. First saddling bell to be rung at ½ before 2.
3. Ten minutes allowed between each race. On the second saddling bell being rung, all ponies going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.
4. All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.
5. All objections to ponies or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.
6. Any alterations in names of ponies that have run before must be entered as "so-and-so" late "so-and-so."
7. Twelve hands to carry 9-stone and 4-lbs. extra for every inch above. Manila Ponies to carry 7-lbs. extra.
8. Fractions of an inch to count in favour of the Pony. And no allowance for Mares or Geldings.
9. Three Ponies to start or no race.
10. Riders to appear in racing costume.
11. All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken: and all entries to be made to the Clerk of the Course, on or before *Saturday, the 30th October,* and all Ponies to be measured on the *1st November.*
12. The Committee will act as Stewards with power to add to their number.
13. In the event of there being a fourth heat for any one Race, the three winners only can start.
14. Height of Ponies limited to 13-hands 2-inches.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
Counsellor of the
Supreme Court of the United States—Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue; or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for INVENTIONS from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, October 30, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 24.	Manila,	Sept. 20.
Madras,	Sept. 7.	Sydney,	July 3.
Bombay,	Sept. 16.	New Zealand,	June 25.
Calcutta,	Sept. 18.	Amoy,	Oct. 19.
Colombo,	Sept. 22.	Hongkong,	Oct. 15.
Galle,	Sept. 23.	Singpo,	Oct. 25.
Penang,	Sept. 29.	New York,	Aug. 10.
Singapore,	Oct. 2.	Boston,	Aug. 7.
Batavia,	Sept. 21.	San Francisco,	Aug. 30.

WE have received the following papers per the London Mail of 24th August, and per Indian Mail, by the Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*—

Home News, August 24—*Manchester Guardian,* August 18—*Illustrated London News,* August 21—*Bombay Gazette,* Sept. 14—*Penang Gazette,* September 25—*Singapore Free Press,* October 1—and *Straits Times,* September 28.

and from the South—

China Mail, October 14—*Hongkong Register,* October 5—*Friend of China,* October 13—*Hongkong Recorder,* October 15—*Register's Advertiser,* October 14—and *Boletim do Governo,* October 11.

THE *Lady Mary Wood,* so long expected at length brought up the Mails on Tuesday, 26th instant.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—Parliament is prorogued to the 21st October, and is not expected to meet before the 11th November for the "despatch of business"—this indefinite prorogation has increased the want of confidence in ministers.

The dispute about the American fishing in the bay of Fundy has resulted in the recognition of equal and reciprocal rights. The conduct of the cabinet for coming so nigh a rupture has been much canvassed and blamed. The importance of these fisheries to the Americans, may be estimated from the fact that no less than, Drs. 12,000,000 have been invested, and 30,000 people gain a livelihood by them.

The American fishery question is settled. It has terminated by the recognition of equal and reciprocal rights on both sides to fish in all waters outside the coast-line of three miles. By this arrangement the Americans are gainers. It is a concession of the only point in dispute—the open waters of the Bay of Fundy. But this concession is in effect nothing more than a formal authentication of the permission we have tacitly given, for many years past, to the Americans to do that which we have lately seized one of their smacks for doing. The wonder is that we should have been close to a rupture with the States about an exclusive right which it appears we had no intention of insisting upon after all.—*Home News,* August 24.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—A letter received by the Consignees, from Captain Reid, dated Amoy 19th inst., announces that the *Gitana* from London, became a total wreck off the North side of Formosa, on the evening of the 9th instant, the current being very strong, and setting the bark three miles to the eastward, more than the log showed; the crew were saved in the long boat, and arrived safely at Amoy, where they are remaining for the present.

THE anxiety evinced by the family of Western Nations for the spread of the Gospel through the whole habitable Globe will perhaps be one of the most enduring characteristics of the present, that future ages will have to contemplate. It is not for us to criticise the ramifications in which revealed Religion develops itself; it is sufficient that a system of Religion does exist based upon one great principle, and as a whole, making allowance for errors and differences of opinion, that it approaches as near as may be to perfection. Convinced of the great truths of our Doctrines we endeavour to impress them on the Heathen in the hope, sometimes hopeless, of turning the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just; and although the results may not be successful enough to disarm criticism, much has been and is being done, to break through the barrier that exists to perfect reformation; and point out the road which leads from darkness unto light. Leaving then the present as cared for as far as circumstances permit, we will turn to the future, as offering a grave subject for consideration in connection with ultimate success.

That the blessing of God will attend all well directed efforts to propagate His word no doubt can exist, but at the same time we must admit we have no right to count upon supernatural aid, and if an all wise Providence sees fit to commit the interests of Christianity to human agency, it accords with the order of nature that the trust should be fulfilled through human means best adapted for that purpose.

That we have chosen the best means of doing this may admit of some doubt. Funds indeed have been subscribed to a large amount in the aggregate, Missionaries singly or in detachments sent to all parts of the world;—but the result has been deficiency in means by too extensive an application thereof, and a collecting together on any one spot of different sects of Religionists who disagree in toto on some of the more prominent observances of creed, and even, as in China, on the term whereby to designate the Deity. However much these discrepancies are to be deplored, to endeavour to reconcile such antagonistic elements would be a hopeless task; but we do firmly and sincerely believe that so long as this dallying with the great interests committed to our charge continues, no permanent good will ever be effected, and much permanent harm inflicted to the cause. For instance, to any one who knows the Chinese and their respect for tradition and customs, is it reasonable to suppose that with such influences at work the endeavours of a few scattered Missionaries will avail anything? Is it likely that a people who profess to esteem the learning of the schools as the test of ability, and who devote large Revenues to the support of their Colleges, and award the highest honors of the State to successful students, will hold in any estimation Foreigners who make their appearance without any credentials of such respectability, and plunge at once "in medias res" with the bold declaration "we are sent to teach you."? We think not, and are moreover of opinion that, the sooner a different course is followed, the sooner more happy results than have hitherto developed themselves will be obtained.

It may be fairly assumed that in all matters affecting the customs and prejudices of a people some concession thereto should be made if success is hoped for; and when we find that to give authority to our acts we must follow the course they adopt to that end, the sooner we do so the better. Putting aside therefore all amalgamation of the Missionary bodies in China as hopeless, we can speak generally only, leaving each to accept the scheme proposed as it thinks fit or not. We hold that a vital change must be made in the present plan of operations, which must be based on a different mode of proceeding; we hold too that the most important point of those operations is to give an air of authority to them, and this can only be done by centralizing in one spot a body of Clergy provided with ample means and a suitable dwelling in the form of a College. By following this course we shall at once establish a sanctuary for learning from which will emanate, with an evidence of authority, the doctrines of Christianity; and, as we believe, thus carry more weight with them than they might otherwise have, as being consonant with the ideas of the Chinese on such subjects. The plan we now offer for consideration is no new one; it has long been and is in active operation in the Catholic Church, as evidenced in the admirable institution at Seu-ka-hwuy near this place, and the magnificent Cathedral under course of erection on the South of this city. No man who has taken the trouble to watch the progress of events since China was opened can be blind to the fact that trade and not revealed Religion has prospered in that country; and few, we think, can but feel some regret at the circumstance. It is very well to say the stiffneckedness of the people is the cause, but let us be honest and admit we ourselves are somewhat to blame for the inadequate means we have supplied to carry on the work, and give it that appearance of authority without which nothing avails in China; but we trust that the spirit of our people will be roused into action, and that a lasting monument of this age will be raised in proof to all time, that if we opened to this country the commerce of the world,—we opened to it also the blessings of a true faith.

THIS week we conclude a series of papers *On the introduction of European Astronomy by the Jesuits, at Peking.* It is a valuable contribution to our knowledge and retrospection of what European labours have been brought to bear upon the mental capacities of the Chinese. The readiness, even avidity, with which the renowned Tartar monarch, Kang-he sought to indoctrinate his subjects with the scientific knowledge of Western nations, is a remarkable contrast to the apathy and resistance to mental cultivation that has been so conspicuous with his successors in everything that bears the stamp of Western origin.

The discovery that some of the methods of calculation brought forward by the Jesuit missionaries, were known or hinted at in the early annals of Chinese literature, appears to have caused much scepticism in the minds of the literati of the Celestial Empire, and indelibly fixed in their minds that there was really nothing known or to be learned, that their own ancient sages had not previously known and taught. To strengthen this idea, if they cannot actually prove the fact from their own books, they fall back upon the assertion that the original works containing these portions of science must have been lost in the destruction of their many valuable stores of learning by that voluptuary, the Emperor El Chi-hwang-ti, above two hundred years before the Christian era.

They have, if we recollect rightly, also said, that the knowledge of their ancient books must have been known amongst other nations bordering on the Celestial empire, and that the knowledge brought to them from the West has been derived through those sources. This is indeed an ingenious mode of accounting for their own ignorance of modern science, but one that is purely conjectural, and such as would not bear much investigation. The fact that our improvements in Astronomy, are mainly, if, not entirely due to the improvements of the telescope, would at once shut out the wild and imaginative deductions of modern Chinese, in respect to the wide range of Astronomical science at the present day.

It has been justly pointed out that the very mistakes and reservations of the Jesuits themselves, have not a little contributed to render Chinese dubious of the accuracy of the new systems sought to be taught them by foreigners. The disciples of Tycho Brahe, opposing or withholding the more enlightened system of Copernicus, came into a new field of labour in this eastern country and have sown the seed of mischievous error. Missionaries therefore, at the present day, have a far more difficult task to clear the tares from the wheat, than if the ground had lain fallow all the intermediate period. Every teacher knows how much more easy it is to initiate right principles in a child's mind that is quite untaught, than to have the ungrateful task of first eradicating the erroneous principles imprinted in the early years of infancy, and then renovate the soil and sow the good seed that should have been primarily laid down.

We are glad to see that our Missionaries are gradually clearing the ground and feeling their way, if slowly we trust surely, and believe that with patience and untiring perseverance, their arduous labours will be eventually rewarded with a rich harvest for their past toils, and uncheering prospects at the outset of their career.

We thank our assiduous and talented contributor for the series of papers we have briefly alluded to, and shall be glad to see many others follow in the same useful and enlightened pursuits for the benefit of the vast nation amongst whom we dwell, and whom alas! it is so sad to see endowed with many talents and a large amount of civilization, but following after many vain and hurtful imaginations, because, they are far too wise in their own conceit and have not the knowledge of the true God before their eyes.

NINGPO.—The Portuguese Consul lately dispatched a strong force of lorchas to discover and retake the lorchas which the mutineers took possession of, and which now form part of a piratical fleet on the Fohkien coast. The two fleets met a short time since and had a fight of several hours, when the pirates put out to sea. As it was blowing a gale at the time, the Portuguese feared to pursue them. The latter have been reinforced by lorchas from Fulichau and there will, it is expected, soon be another and more decisive engagement.

Meanwhile, a large number of Canton sailors had the boldness to seize a lorcha at anchor near the Portuguese Consulate at Ningpo, at midnight, and put to sea with her. The mutinous conduct of the Canton hands on board the lorchas in the harbour caused the Consul to have them nearly all dismissed. Cast adrift in a strange place and without means of support, they retaliated in the manner related. The Consul has no sinecure.

BRITISH CONSULAR COURT.
4th October, 1852.

MORRISON v. SHARP.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff Morrison, Master of the Hawaiian Schooner *Reindeer,* against the Defendant Sharp, Master of the British Barque *Affghan,* to recover compensation for injuries incurred to the Plaintiff's vessel, by collision. The damages were laid at Drs. 100.

It appeared that on the 24 instant, the *Affghan,* while swinging to the tide came into collision with the *Reindeer,* and carried away her Jib boom and the gear. Both vessels were moored, and as they had been so above three weeks without touching, it was simply a question of taught or slack moorings.

Henry Willis, late Chief Officer of the *Candor,* deposed to having observed the slack way in which the *Affghan* was moored.

James Merrilies, Chief Officer of the *John Bartlett,* deposed to having remarked whilst looking at the *Affghan,* from the deck of his vessel previous to the collision, that her chains appeared to be very slack for when she swung to the tide she took a wide sweep. The Plaintiff had requested him to examine how the *Reindeer* was moored, and in his opinion it was taught.

Henry Cundy, Master of the *Berenice,* deposed to being on board the *Affghan* when the collision took place: the vessels were swinging, and seeing a collision inevitable he hailed the *Reindeer,* to veer away but no notice appeared to be taken. After being struck cable was given her. Witness did not know how the *Affghan* was moored.

The Plaintiff explained that he was below writing at the time, and the people were at dinner, the Mate was on shore on duty, cable was given the moment it could be veered, but the damage had occurred.

The Defendant submitted that no case had been made out by the Plaintiff, that his vessel was in the berth appointed by the Harbor-Master and properly moored, and he could call his Chief officer to prove it.

The Court in summing up remarked that due notice of trial had been given, and all necessary witnesses should have been in attendance, if adjournments were to take place whenever either party found it convenient, no case could ever come to an end. The Court had sufficient evidence before it to decide the matter at issue. Impartial and competent witnesses had clearly deposed to the slack mooring of the *Affghan,* and to the contrary in the case of the *Reindeer.* As far therefore as the cause of damage was concerned the verdict must be for the Plaintiff; the Court would however reserve for further consideration, the amount to be awarded and which must depend in some measure on the sum required to repair the damage incurred.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF EUROPEAN ASTRONOMY BY THE JESUITS, AT PEKING.

(Concluded from No. 117.)

This last recommendation is in conformity with the general practice of the Jesuit Missionaries, which apparently was to leave the style of their works in the hands of the native who assisted them.

The emperor replies in the brief but satisfactory formula, *Che-taou-leaou.** Two years afterwards the mandarins report progress. A History of New York has been written for amusement by a celebrated Western author commencing with the creation of the world. The Chinese seldom begin a treatise on any subject, without taking the reader back to a period almost as ancient. Here, the memorialists after referring to the earliest period of their national astronomy and paying a due tribute to Kroh Shew-king of the Yuen dynasty as the best mathematician among the moderns, detail the introduction of Trigonometry as the greatest improvement their science had received. "But while Tycho "Brahe by his methods, had put a new face on "astronomy, he did not foreclose the path of dis-"covery. From the time of K'ang-he progress "had been made by Cassini,† Flamstead,‡ and "others. Pendulum clocks and telescopes, bring-"ing time and space under control, were brought "to high perfection, and Tycho himself had been "surpassed in accuracy." The sun's parallax it was added, had been reduced from 3' to 10", Refraction at 45° altitude, had been found to be 55" instead of 5", while on the horizon 32' was found for 34'. The third change, was in the supposed shape of the

* 知道了欽此 I am aware of it. Treat this intimation with respect.

† 嗚西尼 Ko-se-ne.

‡ 佛蘭德 Fuh-lan-teih.

solar and planetary orbits. It was found that the hypothesis of an ellipse in each case, would answer the conditions, and that the epicycles might be safely abandoned. "We," the two Jesuits proceed "though long accustomed to the theory, yet "since it is not to be demonstrated by the actual "motions of the heavenly bodies, do not dare ad-"duce it as necessarily true." In calculating the eclipses of the sun, new corrections were also needed in the tables. They were taken by the Jesuits of the Ming dynasty from Tycho, who lived more than 150 years before this date (1738). By the new method they found 8′ 10″, where Tycho's gave 9′ 22″, and the former was shown to be correct by observation.

In this statement while the reverend fathers with the ingenuity of that world famous society to which they belonged, guard themselves from a direct mis-statement, they certainly lead their Chinese readers wrong. Conscious that Kepler ought not to be deprived of the glory of having discovered that the planetary orbits were ellipses, they mention him afterwards as sharing it with Cassini. They even say that from Kepler's§ time downwards this new theory was known. But why leave it to be concluded that he was the contemporary of Cassini? why say that he lived and made observations in the reign of Shun-che, whereas he died 14 years before?‖ Keplers name not having been mentioned by Schaal, there was no clue to the fact, that he had lived in a former dynasty. Yuen-yuen, the modern native author, following his guide, gives Cassini the first place, while Kepler follows in small type and as an astronomer of inferior name. Was not the object of this confusion of dates to prevent any suspicion falling upon Schaal and his associates of having concealed some important parts of modern science?**

The memorials conclude with a request, that the emperor would himself prefix a preface to the work. This, K'een-lung, who was fonder of writing poetry than studying mathematics, declined, saying that while he wished to complete the plans of his predecessors, he made no pretensions to a knowledge of astronomy.†† He then directs that the successive memorials presented to himself and his father in reference to the work, should stand in the place of a preface.

The work itself, the principal contribution made to Chinese astronomical science by the Jesuits, after Schaal, shows that Kegler and his coadjutor were well fitted for their task. They not only exhibit their familiarity with European science, but collect more facts from Chinese astronomy, than K'ang-he and his assistants have done in the preceding part.

The tests of Astronomical knowledge in its early stages, are the values assigned to the obliquity of the ecliptic,‡‡ the equation of the centre,§§ and the length of the year.‖‖ To illustrate the extent of Chinese knowledge in this science, before the Ming dynasty, the following comparative values [illegible] in that work are inserted here:—

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

Old Chinese Account.	24 deg.
Kwoh Show-king A. D. 1300	23 deg. 33 min. 32 sec.
Tycho Brahe,	23 deg. 31 min. 32 sec.
Cassini, &c.	23 deg. 29 min.
K'ang-he's Observatory,	23 deg. 29 min. 30 sec.
Ptolemy A. D. 150	23 deg. 51 min. 30 sec.

Equation of Centre.

Kwoh Show-king A. D. 1300	2 deg. 22 min.
Tycho Brahe,	2 deg. 3 min. 11 sec.
Cassini, &c	1 deg. 56 min. 12 sec.
Ptolemy A. D. 150,	2 deg. 23 min.

Tropical Year.

Kwoh Show-king,	365 d. 5 h. 49 min. 15 sec.
Tycho Brahe,	365 d. 5 h. 48 min. 45 sec.
Newton*** and others,	365 d. 5 h. 48 min. 57 sec.
Ptolemy,	365 d. 5 h. 55 min. 12 sec.

Before the Jesuits came, the Chinese divided the circle into 365 degrees, and counted 100 minutes to a degree. The numbers here given of Kwoh Show-king, so near to Tycho's, are already reduced to the European division of the circle. The inequality of the sun's motion and of his distance from the earth as given in the formula of the equation of the centre is in the Indian astronomy 2° 10′ 32″. The mathematical sciences began to flourish among the Arabians A. D. 800. They translated Euclid and the works of Ptolemy into Arabic, and continued to cultivate the sciences for several centuries. After them the Mongul princes took Astronomy under their patronage, and remained the friends of literature and science to the middle of the fifteenth century.

During that long period, while Mahommedanism and a Tartar dynasty were introduced to China, there was abundant opportunity for the western sciences to become known there, and it is an interesting question, how much Kwoh Show-king derived from those sources. Pere Gaubil asserts, but without stating his authority, that both Euclid and the works of Ptolemy, were translated into Chinese as early as the T'ang dynasty, and afterwards lost. Since Gaubil's time all the mathematical literature of those days still remaining, has been carefully studied, partly through the spirit of emulation excited in the minds of the Chinese by the works of the Jesuits. Surely if those ancient Greek authors had assumed a Chinese dress so early, the fact would have been brought to light by natives anxious to vindicate the science of their country. Many of them would have been eager to point out, that geometry was known before the times of Ricci. The History and other remains of the Yuen and Ming dynasties would illustrate these points. It was from these works that the Jesuits took their phraseology. Very few terms were coined by them afresh.

In the work now under notice some interesting experiments by Cassini to determine the sun's horizontal††† parallax, and that of Mars, are described. The theory of the ellipse is fully brought out to illustrate the solar motion. In the lunar theory there is an elaborate account of the periodical inequalities, termed Evection, Variation and Annual Equation, as well as that in latitude. While shewing how in various ways, the velocity of the moon, and the shape of her orbit, are affected by her distance from the sun and her position as seen from the earth in reference to that luminary, the translator evidently feels the want of gravitation to explain these peculiarities. He would gladly have pointed out, that when the moon is passing between the earth and the sun, she is drawn out into a wider and more circular curve (Evection) by the attraction of the latter; and that when seen at evening 45° from the setting sun, three or four days after conjunction, and when her dark face is in the direction of her motion, the retardation observable (Variation) is what must occur from the action of the same attracting body behind her; and that when the sun is in the compressed part of his orbit and two millions of miles nearer the earth, the moon must necessarily feel diminished attraction (Annual Equation) from her primary, the earth. He knew the physical causes of these inequalities that he detailed, but while ecclesiastical reasons required the concealment of the earth's motion, the law of gravitation must of necessity be kept in darkness too. Apologizing for the variations in his system from that of Schaal, he says that novel and unexpected as these theories may be, they are universally admitted to be true by men of science in the west, and are called 'modern science' (Sin-heo).

Into this 'modern science' Father Kegler does not appear to have ventured farther than mentioning casually that Venus and Mercury move round the sun. His plan only embraced the solar and lunar theories in all 10 chapters or volumes, and doubtless he was glad not to be obliged to venture farther out into the universe. Knowing that the planets both beyond and within the earth's orbit moved round the sun, he dared not say so. If it was his church that required these sacrifices in conformity with Tridentine theology, it was a prostration of the understanding far more humiliating, than that he and his associates performed bodily, in harmony with the custom of their adopted country, when admitted to the imperial presence.

In 1761, Father Benoit in an honest straight forward way, gave to the Emperor an account of astronomy as it was then understood in Europe excepts Newton's theory of gravitation. The motion of the earth was thus a secret no longer; and it does not appear from the narrative in the Lettres Edifiantes that the emperor was other than pleased with the view thus given of the heavenly phenomena.

The Chinese historian relates that in the second or third decade of the emperor K'een-lung (1756-76). Tseang Yew-jin‡‡‡ came to China, with presents to the emperor of new maps and globes. He was commanded to prepare a work, (地球圖說 *Te-K'ew-t'oo-shwo,*) descriptive of them. From this the native author has extracted a full account of the solar system, including the five satellites and ring of Saturn, the satellites of Jupiter, phases of Venus, sun's spots, and the times of revolution, magnitudes and distances of the planets. The common proofs and explanations of the diurnal and annual motions of the earth, are here given. He describes the spheroidal shape of the earth, and the measurement of a degree by order of the French king, adding that in constructing a map or globe of the earth, the equatorial and polar diameters should be in the ratio of 2ft. 6in. ·5 to 2ft. 6in. ·6. He restores to Copernicus his lost honours as founder of the modern astronomy, mentioning also that Hipparchus among the ancients had a similar theory of the earth's motion. Kepler resumes his place as next to Copernicus and as the sole discoverer of the ellipticity§§§ of the orbits. Orbits he terms *pun-lau*, and instead of saying *axis* in describing the earth's revolution round her axis, he uses *pun-sin* centre. The former word is less open to objection, for the direction of the axis of revolution as fixed at a certain angle, is all important in explaining the seasons, and the apparent daily revolution of the stars. However this is all clearly done in the work under notice. The author points out also the mode of taking the longitude, by observing the time of the satellites of Jupiter entering the shadow of their primary. The modern theory of comets‖‖‖ is here given, but their orbits are simply called elongated ellipses, and no name is invented for the parabola and hyperbola.

The motion of light, the aberration of the fixed stars and the system of gravitation, the author has left to his successors; and the brilliant series of discoveries that beginning with Sir William Herschel has continued uninterruptedly to the present time, affords a mass of almost untouched materials for those who wish to teach the Chinese astronomy.

The imperial command is here repeated, to have the style of the proposed work carefully corrected before its publication.

Yuen-yuen in his closing observations takes a very reasonable view of the Ptolemaic super-imposed orbits, saying that they are merely a pictorial device to explain the cœlestial phenomena, and that if any one supposes all these circles, large and small, to have a real existence, he is greatly mistaken. But he adds, if we admit the ellipses and the law of equal areas we approach no nearer to certainty, for then surely there is no reason why the motion of the earth round the sun should be denied. This however is shown by the details, where they talk of superior and inferior, rest and motion, upright and upside down, to be irrational and incredible. "Not knowing where these changes of theory will end," he adds, "my last word is this—that the astronomers of the west, knowing well how to observe, can describe the phenomena; and having these why may we not keep the old phraseology? We can do without their theories. If we insist on what *ought* to be, and neglect what *is*, we shall but involve ourselves in errors."

Elsewhere he chides his countrymen for allowing themselves to be outdone by the foreigners, and asks "are we of the great Tsing dynasty of thousands and millions of years, always to go to the Europeans for our astronomy?" He is very angry with the Christian Mandarins, who favoured the early Jesuit Missionaries. "How can Seu Kwang-k'e have the audacity to say that Matthew Ricci, was equal to the ancient astronomers, He and Ho? We only want a modern Kwoh Show-king, to humble the pretensions of these Western aspirants to science. Much that the Europeans have told us in Astronomy may have gone to them primarily from China, just as Algebra is acknowledged by them to have originated in the East. These foreigners were very fortunate in being born when they were. Many discoverers had preceded, who paved the way for them. They are too moderate in ability to have advanced the sciences as they have done, without the aid thus afforded them."

Dr. Hobson of Canton, in a treatise on Astronomy published, within the last few years, has referred the planetary motions to gravitation, and collected a large number of useful facts. The lithographed illustrations prefixed to the work, add much to its interest.

It is hoped that the sketch here given of the labours of the Jesuits will be of some use to those who wish to take part in communicating this noble science to the Chinese, as pointing out the ground that has been already occupied, and that which remains to be taken up. It is not to be concluded however that what has been said to them, may not be said again. The majority of Chinese readers are almost wholly unacquainted with the books and theories that have now past under review. They are too much occupied with learning to write artificial poetry and an elegant style, to care for science. There must be much inquiry excited, many works written, and much school instruction conveyed, before the doctrine of the earth's motion and its kindred truths can become well known. In some modern native works it is mentioned only to be passed by as too incredible to be worthy of discussion (e.g. in Kaou-how-mung-k'ew, a treatise on astronomy and geography by a native of Sung-keang). In others it is not mentioned at all. It is evident then that there is need of reiterating this and other great truths of science. Here and there are found those who have the knowledge-loving faculty and who not only admire and appreciate, the contributions from European science already made to their literature, but are anxious to know what new advances have been made by western genius and inquiry. The books annually published by the people themselves, embrace many old and new, on pure mathematics, astronomy, and geography. Some are recut at great expense which had better remain in oblivion, and be replaced by works with a wider range of facts, and a sounder theory. It may be added, the care taken hitherto, as exemplified in the preceding narrative, to have Europeans translations brought out in genuine native idiom by the aid of competent native hands, should never be forgotten. If the past may be taken as an index to the future, a little well directed effort of this kind may open the way for Christian influence, in circles where without a conviction of our superiority in knowledge, it would be useless to attempt it. "Knowledge is Power."

E.

Shanghae, October, 1852.

, Through the urbanity of T. C. Beale, Esq., we had lately an opportunity of viewing a Cœlestial Globe of about a foot diameter, and an astronomical clock, apparently of native workmanship. The globe was of white copper, revolving within two circles representing the equator and meridian, the whole on a stand with a broad horizon all of the same material. It had clock work within the sphere, by which it was made to revolve. The larger stars were cut on the globe and their Chinese names beside them. The clock, standing a foot and a-half high on the table, was apparently of older date. It had its face decorated with the constellations of the northern hemisphere, and round it were the Chinese Zodiac of twenty-eight constellations, and the twenty-four semi-signs, with the characters of the well known cycle of sixty. It was a striking pendulum clock, going for twenty-four hours, and appeared to be the work of native artisans from European models. At the back where the pendulum was visible, there was an attempted imitation cut in the brass, of some foreign name, but the characters were too irregular to be legible.

These, with the published description of the instruments in the imperial observatory illustrate the excellent practical character, which the Jesuits at Peking gave to their instructions in the sciences. The work referred to contains well cut engravings of a large number of quadrants, azimuth instruments, globes, &c. During the time that Verbiest was in office, is the descriptive part accompanying the diagrams informs us, a cœlestial globe was constructed 16 feet in circumference. The greater part of the apparatus described dates from the times of K'ang-he. There is also an orrery of the time of K'een-lung, on the Ptolemaic system, and another representing with the larger planets the moons of Jupiter and Saturn, with the sun in the centre of all. Opposite to the earth on the other side of the ecliptic, on an erect cylindrical brass surface the stars of the Zodiac are cut. As the earth and cylinder move contemporaneously, the twelve signs revolving round the axis of the cylinder, are hidden consecutively, as seen from the earth, by the intervening sun. Thus the apparent motion of the sun in the ecliptic, six signs away from the real position of the earth, is clearly illustrated. This and the remaining instruments must be supposed to date from the time of Father Benoit, and Tseang Yew-jin, as already detailed.

§ 刻白爾.

‖ 我朝順治年間刻白爾改 &c.

** Kepler was born 1571 and died 1630. Shun-che ascended the throne of China in 1644. Schaal reached China a year or two before Kegler's death. Galileo was tried in 1633, and died 1642, aged 79.

†† 學謝知天.

‡‡ 黃赤距緯.

§§ 盈縮最大差.

‖‖ 歲實.

*** 奈端.

††† 地半徑差 *Te-pwan-king-ch'a.*

‡‡‡ 蔣友仁.

§§§ 橢圓 Ellipse.

‖‖‖ Comets without tails 客星 *K'ih-sing.*

Comets with tails 孛, 彗, 長 *puh, wei,* and *ch'ang.* These names are applied according to the length of the tails, *ch'ang* being the denomination of the longest (K'ang-he's Dictionary).

Report of the Hospital at Ningpo, for 1852; under the Medical Missionary Society in China. By D. J. MACGOWAN, M.D.

(Concluded from No. 117.)

The most interesting part of my labors in a moral, if not professional point of view, has been the treatment of opium patients, several hundreds of whom are living witnesses to the success of the means employed for their relief. Not a few of these are of several years' standing; men too, who are occupied all day in labor requiring great muscular activity, and from whom every vestige of the characteristic features of the opium victim have been effaced. Some, whose vital powers were nearly exhausted, are now stalwart chair-bearers, disenthralled from the deadly vice, and once more in the enjoyment of existence. This success has been mainly owing to the stringent conditions with which they are made to comply, in order to their reception as patients. Only the most resolute, or those who, impoverished by the expensive vice, are outcasts, and destitute alike of means of procuring the drug, and even the necessaries of life, persons who have no other resource, and to whom existence is a burden, are found willing to submit to the ordeal. No opiate is ever administered, to assuage the agony which the immediate and total deprivation of the charming stimulus occasions, except Dover's powder, which is given to check the wasting diarrhœa, an inevitable sequence of abstinence from opium, in the habitual smoker. The agony of the poor creatures is indescribable; yet animated by hope on one side, and terrified at the prospect of an early and miserable death on the other, a majority of them endure it all, until a natural appetite for wholesome nourishment is excited, when they may be considered safe. During this period they are sustained by various stimulants. It is quite possible to effect the cure of an opium-smoker by administering opiates in doses gradually reduced, which is the method pursued by native practitioners, but persons who have been relieved of the habit in this manner, are prone to relapse, making their condition more hopeless than ever.

It is evident that the medical treatment of opium-smokers, however successful, must be futile as a means of stemming the torrent which threatens to overwhelm in remediless ruin both state and people; nor can legislative enactments or diplomatic skill contribute materially to this end. The desolating curse of intemperance in Western lands has been stayed through the agency of Temperance Societies; but were such means in accordance with the spirit of the Chinese government, they would prove of no avail. There is wanting that nice moral sense in public opinion, which renders the violation of a pledge dishonorable, and on which the temperance reformation is based; nor does there exist in China that public spirit, leading to sacrifice and selfdenial for a principle, which is the mainspring and support of that blessed movement. The philanthropist who desires the amelioration of this large portion of the human family, can confide only in the divinely appointed remedy revealed in the Gospel; hence, our hopes are fixed upon the successful prosecution of the missionary enterprise, which is the only effectual antidote to the bane, and which of itself can improve their moral and physical condition. Subordinate to this grand design are the labors of the medical missionary.

I have made repeated efforts to be allowed to prescribe regularly for the inmates of the Ningpo prison, but the authorities have uniformly shown themselves unfavorable to the design, and I have obtained access only under peculiar circumstances. On the last occasion, I attended at the request of the district-magistrate to see a Fuhkien pirate, who had been wounded in the action in which he was captured. His capture, and that of his comrades had been reported at the provincial capital, where they were to be sent for decapitation. My patient had a compound fracture of the knee-joint and lower half of the thigh, in which some of the balls were still lodged. The officers imagined that the removal of the balls, and the application of foreign medicines, would fit the prisoner for his fatal journey; removal in his present state they found impracticable. More than two weeks had elapsed since the injury, and the limb was in such a state of putrefaction, emitting such a sickening fetor, and presenting such a hideous spectacle, that no one would undertake to cage him; or if once thrust within the small cage in which culprits are carried, none could be found to bear such a burden; no police-man would attend him, nor would any boatman receive such a passenger. The poor creature lay under a shed on the damp ground; a few wisps of straw had been placed under him when first brought in, and these were decomposing from the quantity of pus and filth with which they were saturated. He was even unable to turn himself from side to side; no one approached him, his wound had never been washed or covered, and the miserable fare of the prison was shoved within his reach. When I had myself washed the man, and dressed his wound, a prisoner was sent to aid me in placing him in a comfortable position. Amputation of the thigh at the upper third was evidently called for, but I did not think him a legitimate subject for the surgeon's art; his knife would be debased were it employed to render facile the axe of the executioner. The authorities were therefore informed, that immediate amputation would afford the prisoner a chance for his life, and that I would gladly perform the amputation, provided, that in the event of his surviving the operation, he should be set at liberty; otherwise, I would do nothing. The reply was that my 'proposition should be considered;' a mere polite refusal. The culprit had doubtless justly incurred the extreme penalty of the law, but the ends of justice would have been better answered by his life than by his death. Some of the police called on me a week afterwards, making a sort of complaint of my prognosis: "You said the fellow would die in four or five days, and he is still alive." I succeeded in convincing them, that I could not have been far out in my reckoning, and they went away satisfied. The poor man lingered several days longer. His companions in crime, several in number, were soon after beheaded at Hangchau. No pen is adequate to describe accurately the horrors of a Chinese prison. Suffice it to say, that they would surprise and shock even those who are best acquainted with the sordid and cruel character of this people. Truly, in China a prison is a mine of wretchedness and wo, "sister to the tomb."

In operative surgery, with the exception of the ophthalmic department, little has been accomplished. Cases requiring capital operations are rarely met with, and there exists, moreover, a greater repugnance to the knife in this part of China than at Canton. Tumors are comparatively uncommon. The greater part of the operations on the eyes have been for entropium, which is remarkably prevalent.

An unusual number of gunpowder injuries have been treated. In their pyrotechnic amusements and in military exercises, the Chinese are careless and awkward. One of the cases was that of millionaire in a neighboring city, who with his wife and two concubines were blown up by the explosion of his magazine. He was in an arbor, exhibiting to his household the addition he had just made to his means of enjoyment in the purchase of a fowling-piece. All were looking forward with delight to his appearance as a sportsman, but he unhappily dropped some of his powder, which one of the women stooping to gather, ignited by her pipe; the flash extended to the whole stock, and produced a fearful explosion. I spent several days at their residence, affording all the assistance in my power. The master and his wife died from the injury; the other females survive, blind and dreadfully disfigured.

Another case of interest occurred at Chusan. Instead of firing a morning and evening gun, as is done in the yamun of most cities, they there fire a rocket from a perpendicular iron tube. One morning it failed to go off, when a poor cripple dragged himself near to see the cause; and as he was looking into the tube it went off, destroying both his eyes, carrying away part of his forehead, and destroying a portion of the *brain*. Notwithstanding this severe injury and the loss of the latter substance, he soon recovered without apparently impairing his mental faculties; but he remains an object piteous to behold. The matchlocks used by the military are a fruitful source of accidents of this nature.

Gunshot wounds, at one time so frequent, are now seldom met with; native vessels no longer venture out except under the protection of a Macao lorcha, and piracies therefore are not common. I would that I could add, that robbery, rape and murder had abated in consequence, but the reverse is the fact. The remedy has proved manifold worse than the malady. To such an extent have these daring men carried their depredations, that the most violent outrages are perpetrated with impunity in this city, and under the eyes of the authorities. Thanks to the laudable efforts of the Macao government, arrangements have been made, which will prevent the recurrence of such acts of violence within the precincts of this port, and it is hoped also that the buccaneering on the coast may be repressed by the strong arm of law.

A prominent object of professional pursuit here, has been the instruction of native practitioners and students in anatomy, and the sciences of the healing art. Heretofore this has been done to a limited extent only, owing to the want of a lecture-room. With the exception of missionary chapels, which are inappropriate for such objects, the city affords no suitable accommodation. The rooms of Moon Lake College have been placed at my service, and have been occasionally employed for delivering astronomical lectures, illustrated by a magic-lantern; but even for this purpose it is ill adapted. It was impossible to exercise any control over the admittance of spectators. The college-rooms were as public as a market-place, and were soon filled with noisy crowds, to the exclusion of those who could appreciate such instruction.

Meteorological observations have been taken as usual, but the tables can not be filled up for this report. The addition of an aneroid to my meteorological apparatus will give additional accuracy to this department. The phenomena of the year worthy of note, were a slight shock of an earthquake experienced on the 13th of February (felt also at Shanghai, and the second observed since the opening of the port); several successive peals of subterranean sounds, not unlike thunder, in the month of June; and finally, the occurrence of a shower of sand in the beginning of February, a phenomenon repeatedly observed in this part of China.

Thanks are due to Dr. Coldstream, Secretary of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, for donations of medecine. Professor Miller of that city kindly sent a copy of his late work on surgery.

WE extract the following from *Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson's Monthly Tea Circular,* 21st August—

The general business in the Produce markets has this month disappointed expectations both as regards prices and amount of transactions, the reaction looked for at the close of the Elections not having taken place. In our Tea market the inactivity noticed last month has continued throughout the present, the confidence of holders, and the continued large deliveries both for home consumption and export, having together firmly supported prices. The news also just received from China —which however up to the present time, has in no way affected prices—should rather tend to strengthen our market.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 16th instant. The latest dates from Canton were the 21st, and from Shanghai the 17th June.

There has been only one public sale since our last, viz:—on the 12th instant, when 18,602 packages were brought forward. There was a good attendance of the trade and fair animation in the biddings; and about 7,000 packages found buyers at and after the auctions. The prices of Congou were not altered, but very few were sold. Scented Teas went very heavily and slightly lower—also Canton-made Greens. Hysons and Young Hysons of medium quality sold at full rates; as well as a few fine Gunpowders.

At Liverpool there has been a good business done, and generally at full prices; the chief demand there as here, having been upon the blackish leaf kinds from 10*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. Common Congou was without enquiry the greater part of the month, but latterly considerable sales have taken place both to dealers and speculators at 8*d.* per lb. Fine Congous are very scarce in first hands, and the few offered have realized improved rates. Scented Teas remain much as last month, with only small transactions. Some Oolongs have sold well, and fine are still wanted. Twankays have been in much demand for export, and all cleared off the market. Canton-made Teas have been heavy, and in some cases lower prices have been accepted.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st ultimo, to 57,546,000 lbs, against 52,141,000 lbs. on the 31st July 1851.

Arrivals at London from Shanghai—July 23, *Heber*—August 14, *John Bright*—21, *India.*

Departures from London to Shanghai—July 26, *S. V. Given*—August 10, *Bon Accord*—17, *Mary Montague.* From Liverpool—August 14, *Fanny Chapman.*

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Ship *Peking,* Captain Grainger came in a little after seven last evening. She left Calcutta on the 18th ultimo, but owing to a gale at the Sandheads met with some detention. The *Peking* brings on 1,470 chests of Opium and account of the ninth sale which averaged as follows—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*	*Average.*
Patna,	1,205	1,195	1,198-8-5
Benares,	1,215	1,205	1,210-8-8

The *Shanghai* encountered a Typhoon going down, but steering N.E. escaped its fury, and reached Singapore without much injury. Not so the *John Bertram,* from Shanghae (the 14th August), which had been compelled to put into Singapore for repairs.

The ship *Madura,* Captain Douglas, with a cargo of Timber, from Maulmain to England, struck on a coral rock near the Andamans and became a total wreck; Captain and crew saved by the *Clarendon,* and taken to Singapore.—*Friend of China, Oct. 6.*

THE fine Ship *City of Kandy,* which left this Port for Shanghae on the morning of Friday last, when about seventy miles off, fell in with a strong north-easterly gale, and such a heavy sea, that, whilst striking royal yards, the foretop and top gallant masts broke short off in three pieces, carrying with them to the deck, part of the main top gallant mast, yards, and rigging, and two men, one of whom was severely injured by the fall. Captain Gwyther then bore up for Hongkong again, and had got a pilot on board when the wind chopped round from W.N.W., and being fair, the pilot was sent away, and the ship's head put in the direction of her destination. The proceeding, however, the crew would not permit, and, headed by the second Mate (the chief Mate being sick) they insisted upon the ship's return here to repair damages. Much to his disgust Captain Gwyther was obliged to comply, and after three days of a dead beat, succeeded in getting in to an anchor on Monday afternoon.—*Ibid.*

H. M. Steam-Ship *Hermes,* Commander Fishbourne, and the H. & C. Co.'s Steam Packet *Hongkong,* Captain Hill, both returned from the Pratas Shoal on the morning of Sunday last, uninjured by severe weather reported by the *Canton* as prevailing outside.—The *Hermes* brought back 1,000, the *Hongkong* between 3 and 400 bales of Cotton;—Total value, say Drs. 30,000. This is only a third of the whole cargo, and the *Hongkong* has again proceeded to the wreck, but, from the condition which the hull is represented to be in, what now remains to be brought away will cost about as much to get as we expect it will be worth. There is a report in circulation that, lightened a little more, the *Charlotte* may be towed to this Port in safety. This is hardly likely, when from good authority, we learn that the ship is altogether very much strained, the hold full of water, which flows in and out, rising and falling a couple of feet with every tide, and the appliances on board altogether inadequate to keep the ship clear,—many of the dock knees started, and clinches of the bolts drawn, the upper works started nearly a foot; the ship firmly fixed, moreover, on the reef, with a four knot current setting dead on to it.—*Ibid.*

Spirit of the California Press.—A most obnoxious, and, we believe, unconstitutional act, has just been passed by the legislature of the State, appointing a Commissioner of Immigrants, who is empowered to collect from the masters or Consignees of all vessels arriving in the Port, commutation money, said to be for the support of the state Hospital, of not less than five, nor more than ten dollars each, for passengers on board such vessels. Formerly, the amount levied on each was three dollars for steerage, and five dollars for cabin passengers.

The present act passed and came into operation on the 3d instant. The merchants have very properly made a stand against it, and the right of legislature to enforce such an act, will shortly be tested. Meantime, large amounts have been paid into the Commissioner's hands, under protest, on several vessels just arrived from China, with considerable numbers of the natives of that country. —*San Francisco Price Current, May 5.*

There is some hope for San Francisco yet!—Ed. F. of C.—*Ibid, Sept. 22.*

EXPORT CARGOES.

Oct. 23,	La Felice,	for	Amoy.
23,	Countess of Derby,	„	Australia.
23,	Andalusia, (Am.)	„	London.
25,	Audax,	„	Hongkong.
26,	Panama, (Am.)	„	New York.
26,	Sea Nymph, (Am.)	„	New York.

Outward Bound.—Affghan, and Abergeldie.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Mencius*, from Liverpool—Grey Shirtings, 68,610—White do., 22,250 pieces—Woollens, 2,489—Camlet, 6,315—Spanish Stripes, 330 changs—Velveteens, (456 pieces value Drs. 3,257.50) 6 cases—Plain Cottons, (value Drs. 1,250) 20 bales—Velvets, (120 pieces value Drs. 2,170) 19 cases—Fancy Cottons, (699 pieces value Drs. 1,860) 00 cases—Chintzes, 250—White Twills, 450 pieces—Low Woollen Mixture, Drs. 880—Colored and Printed Cottons, (value Drs. 1,000) 500—Lastings, (1,420 changs) 200—Twills, 800 pieces—Printed Cottons, (Drs. 1,490) 15 cases—Dyed Cottons, (Drs. 750) 250 pieces—Grey Drills, 600 pieces—Personal Stores, 79 packages.

Per *Rosamond*, from Liverpool—Grey Shirtings, 43,788—White do., 20,301—Long Ells, (600 changs) 100 pieces—Woollens, (812 changs) 8 bales—Spanish Stripes, (535 changs) 92 pieces—Camlets, (10,575 changs 720 pieces) 5 bales—Lastings, (1,420 changs) 200 pieces—do., 140 pieces—Printed Cottons, (Drs. 2,500) 1,681 pieces—do. do., (Drs. 1,300) 14 cases—Plain Cottons, (Drs. 2,500) 40 bales—do. do., (Drs. 400) 4 cases—Velvets, (620 pieces Drs. 3,010) 8 cases—Fancy Cottons, (Drs. 4,000) 1,242 pieces—Inferior Woollens, (Drs. 650) 160 pieces—Dyed and Printed Cottons, (Drs. 2,400) 1,200 pieces—Nail Rod Iron, (1,200 bundles) 480 piculs—White Twills, 200 pieces—Colored Cottons, (value Drs. 1,200) 16 cases—Twills, 850 pieces—Contents unknown, 25 packages, 10 bales, 5 cases—Personal Stores, 2 casks.

Per *Lockett*, from Liverpool—Grey Shirtings, 60,850 White do., 15,033—Plain Cottons, (Drs. 11,900) 7,000—White Twills, 200—Lastings, (1,420 changs) 200—Chintzes, 1,200 pieces—Velvets, (Drs. 2,205) 496 pieces—do., (Drs. 600) 7 cases—Buttons, (Drs. 300) 200 gross—Camlets, (4,400 changs) 320 pieces—Fancy Cottons, (Drs. 4,620)—Woollens, 4,615 changs—Woollen Stuff, (Drs. 800) 10 bales—Nail Rod Iron, (4,800 bundles) 1,920 piculs—Colored Cottons, (Drs. 3,850) 63 packages—Candles, 100 boxes—Rope, 97 coils—Oats, 50 barrels—Hay, 24 trusses—Wine and Beer, 66 barrels—Stores, 21 packages.

Per *Acis*, from Amoy—Iron, 3,122 bars—137 rods—Fruits, 40 packages—Ebony, 66 piculs—Red Wood, (Drs. 56, 120 piculs) 158 bundles—Tobacco, (Drs. 96) 321 baskets.

Per *Sea Queen*, from Sydney—Copper, ore, (555 piculs) 600 bags.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought the would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Chilblains, Fistulas, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Chapped hands, Gout, Skin-diseases, Burns, Glandular Swellings, Scurvy, Bunions, Corns (Soft), Lumbago, Sore-heads, Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies, Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Piles, Tumours, Coco-bay, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Chiego-foot, Elephantiasis, Scalds, Wounds, Sore Nipples, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 23	Kremlin	A. bark	469	Evans	San Francisco	Aug.—	Ballast	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 25	Audubon	A. ship	531	Whiting	Hongkong	Sep. 29	Sundries	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 26	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	Oct. 15	Opium	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
,, 26	Sea Queen	B. bark	415	Wood	Melbourne	Aug.—	Ballast	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Tartar*, Rev. W. G. E. Cunyngham, and Lady, of the Mission of the M. E. Church, South—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mrs. Jamieson, and Child, Captain Fuller, Messrs. Lee Kep Fye, Renlock, King, Lowsperl, and J. Ross.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 26	Affghan	B. ship	675	Sharp	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.
,, 26	Abergeldie	B. ship	600	Brock	London	Tea, &c.	Reiss and Co.
,, 28	Palmetto	A. bark	282	Potter	California	Sundries	Russell and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Acis	694	Oct. 22	B. schr	114	Santeur	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Ais	234	Sep. 5	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Androklos	3	Aug.15	D. bark	355	Bruhn	Order.	For Charter	
Antelope	243	Oct. 3	A. ship	507	Crossby	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Argonaut	245	Oct. 11	A. ship	575	Nott	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Audubon	249	Oct. 25	A. ship	531	Whiting	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Aurora	688	Oct. 10	B. ship	375	Cowie	Dent, Beale and Co.	Australia	Early
Berenice	661	Aug. 8	B. bark	332	Cundy	Watson and Co.	Australia	Early
Dewan	655	June22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.	At Woosung	
Dullius	689	Oct. 13	B. ship	328	Maxton	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Glenlyon		Aug.21	B. bark	348	Robinson	P. & D.N. Camajee & Co.	At Woosung	
Horsburgh	244	Oct. 10	A. ship	540	Crocker	Order.		
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins	Russell and Co.	London	Early
Kate Hayes	239	Sep. 30	A. ship	730	Mauran	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Kremlin	248	Oct. 23	A. bark	469	Evans	Bull, Nye ann Co.		
Lady Mary Wood	697	Oct. 26	B. str.	650	Jamieson	P. & O. Co.'s Aeents.	Hongkong	4th Inst.
Lockett	693	Oct. 16	B. ship	576	Valentine	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mencius	690	Oct. 15	B. ship	509	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Menzies	686	Sep. 24	B. ship	449	Branthwaite	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Bristol	Early
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. bg.	200	Cucullo	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Nestorian	230	Aug.21	A. ship	697	Blish	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Pleiades	5	Sep. 24	Du. bq.	424	Perry	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.	Amoy & Java	Soon
Rosamond	692	Oct. 14	B. ship	368	Gething	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
San Benito	9	Aug.21	Sp. bg.	125	Domingues	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Sea Queen	696	Oct. 26	B. bark	415	Wood	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Sea Witch	684	Sep. 25	B. ship	336	Healon	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Shooting Star	247	Oct. 19	A. ship	903	Baker	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Success	687	Oct. 10	B. ship	333	Pipon	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Tartar	246	Oct. 17	A. ship	575	Goodwin	Smith, King and Co.	New York	To-day
Time	691	Sep. 10	B. schr.	133	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	At Woosung	
Velocity		Aug.23	Sia. bq.		Morrison	Order.		
Whampoa	641	June11	B. bark	376	Geale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Australia	Early
White Squall	241	Oct. 3	A. ship	1115	Kennedy	Smith, King and Co.		
William Hyghes			A. brig.	250	*Laid up*	J. Dewsnap.		
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down hulk	

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. J. Irons.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lb.
Crystal Palace,	London	494	June23	1,496,864	219,044	2,500	4,200	
Emily,	Liverpool	258	July 9	1,598,599	118,364	1,391		
Harriet Humble,	Liverpool	486	,, 17	4,798,420	20,000	1,978		
Spinning Jenny,	London		,, 27	2,960,830	554,400	1,258	500	
S. V. Given,	London	572	,, 28	1,653,100	179,300		900	
Bon Accord,	London	380	Aug.13	1,938,410	150,200	1,435	2,900	
Fanny Chapman,	Liverpool	293	,, 14	2,666,995	22,600	1,136		
Mary Montague,	London	329	,, 18	977,020	716,134	741	1,440	28,000

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES.

During the Week ending 28th October, 1852.

The weather of the past week has been uninterruptedly beautiful. The temperature continues to sink very gradually. The cotton is now for the most part picked and the preparations for spring crops, with the planting of winter cabbages absorbs the attention of the peasants.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

October.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
22	F.	30.23	30.34	30.11	69.0	67.0	N.N.E. to N.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.03
23	S.	30.28	30.32	30.14	69.5	68.5	N.N.E. to N.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.05
24	S.	30.24	30.22	30.11	68.0	65.0	N.N.W.toN.N.E.	N.	0.00	0.00
25	M.	30.24	30.29	30.10	70.5	66.0	S.W. to N.N.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.01
26	Tu.	30.26	30.33	30.13	69.0	63.0	N.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
27	W.	30.27	30.32	30.16	65.5	63.5	N. to E.N.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
28	Th.	30.34	30.32	20.24	68.0	67.5	N.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.02
Shanghae, 29th October, 1852.				Mean	67.5	65.7		Total	0.00	0.61

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,*	67													31,225,000	20,335
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,221
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200		1,321,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1850-51,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,315
Year 1851-52,*																		
Year 1851-52, Increase,																		
Year 1851-52, Decrease,																		

* Not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wool Bales
In 3	Vessels,		1852—July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8	,,		Augt. ,,													3,895,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9	,,		Sept. ,,													3,526,387	3,654			72
Oct. 1	Wisconsin,	942	London													1,017,948	531			11
,, 2	William Stewart,	576	London													554,407	588			36
,, 9	Panic,	449	Cork													495,560				
,, 15	John Knox,	296	London													260,280	392			
,, 17	Andalusia,	771	London																	
,, 27	Affghan,	675	London													650,000	1,040			
,, 28	Abergeldie,	600	London																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silks, Pieces	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 14	Sea Breeze,	311	New York	237,500			237,500	6,100						6,100	243,600				
Aug.28	Candace,	398	New York					20,600	41,000	13,200	260,700	27,900	49,200	412,600	412,600				200
,, 30	Oriental,	1003	New York	27,700			27,700	97,800	60,000	34,000	525,800	65,900	91,200	874,700	902,400			56.00	15,610
Sept. 2	Ariel,	598	New York	20,500			20,500	53,400	36,400	37,900	405,400	39,100	33,300	605,300	626,000			8.00	2,850
,, 6	Mechanics' Own,	540	New York	51,800			51,800	42,000	21,100	35,600	287,300	49,800	44,900	480,900	532,700				
,, 6	Snow Squall,	742	New York					42,000	39,300	40,100	361,700	27,200	41,200	551,500	551,500			20.00	425
,, 13	Howqua,	582	New York	22,200			22,200	22,700	23,200	50,800	298,400	26,400	29,000	450,500	472,700				
,, 30	Witchcraft,	1310	New York	18,000			18,000	109,500	64,400	37,400	628,100	90,900	84,300	1,014,600	1,032,600			25.53	50
,, 30	Aramingo,	720	New York	203,100			203,100	99,100	62,500	7,600	303,700	48,300	58,400	579,600	782,700			24.00	
Oct. 2	Seaman's Bride,	668	New York	19,100			19,100	36,100	24,000	20,700	371,400	35,200	40,000	527,400	546,500				2,200
,, 2	Lantao	594	New York	20,300			20,300	76,800	58,100	25,200	278,600	42,300	22,600	503,600	523,900			.40	8,400
,, 2	Geo. E. Webster,	354	Boston					42,300	26,200	13,300	112,500	6,100	21,400	221,800	221,800				
,, 8	Channing,	535	New York		29,400		29,400	67,100	69,000	46,500	333,500	30,300	87,800	634,200	663,600			3.20	
,, 8	Tarolinta,	549	New York	33,800			33,800	69,800	27,400	49,600	385,000	40,800	74,600	647,200	681,000				
,, 10	Huntingdon,	385	New York	66,300			66,300	59,300	27,600	2,100	266,100	29,200	12,700	397,000	463,300				
,, 15	Oxnard,	565	New York	34,900			34,900	71,500	37,400	30,800	367,100	37,400	58,600	602,800	637,700				
,, 22	Sea Nymph,	538	New York	800			800	26,100	27,200	14,300	287,800	12,300	22,700	390,400	391,200				
,, 22	Panama,	612	New York	19,200			19,200	37,200	72,400	28,700	325,700	40,100	58,600	562,700	581,900				125
			Total lbs.	775,200	29,400		804,600	979,400	717,200	487,800	5,799,000	649,200	830,500	9,463,100	10,267,700			137.13	29,860

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
July 27	Mohawk,	442	Sydney *vid* Manila,													88,200			
Sep. 13	Ararat,	299	Sydney													253,020			
,, 25	Frances Barclay,	240	Australia													175,139			
Oct. 7	Reindeer,	161	Australia													82,273			
,, 19	Countess of Derby,	328	Sydney													323,000			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong,														672	14 cases
Aug.19	Audax,	460	Hongkong,														22	
Sep. 13	Time,	94	Woosung													63,264		
,, 17	Spec,	105	Woosung													20,461		
,, 11	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong,														252	15 cases

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